JAMES GORDON BESNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TREMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the let of the sender. Passage stamps not received as subscription THE DAILT HERALD two cents per copy, \$1 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six costs per
egg or \$5 per unnum; the European Edition certy Werlandsy,
at at cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great British
\$5 to any part to the Continue, both to include postup; the
hifferents Edition on the 5th and 20th of sach unable as seconds. THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

cope or \$7 per common.

YOLUN TARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important acre, solicited from any quarter of the service; if usel, sell be blevelly solid for.

**ED-CUR Funding Correspondence of the service; if usel, sell be blevelly solid for.

**ED-CUR Funding Correspondence of the service and PackParticularly Regularies to Seal and Latteria and Pack-ALES SERVER.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications

cture rejected communications. All VERTISEMENTS reneceed every day; advertisements in-serted in the Wilself Benaub, Paully Assalb, and in the Adjiformic and European Editions. JOB PRINTING accounted with neutrons, choupness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- SENOR VALLENTS. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -GUNNARDE OF MOSCOV

METROPOLITAN THEATRE (Late Burton's).-Musas WALLACK'S THEATER, Breadway.-Scholar-Perit LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 534 Broadway.-MID THEATER FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.-LA GRACE DE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -- After-

WOOD'S MINSTRYL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, 427 Broad

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

MAILS FOR RUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will teave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city this afternoon at half past one o'clock to go by railroad, and

at four s'clock to go by steambout. The European edition of the HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

In Europe:—
Leader....Sampson Low, Son & o., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
Fars.....Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse.
Erymproct...Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVE....Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.
HAVER....De Chapeauronge & Co.
The contents of the European edition of the Herald will sombine the news received by mail and tolograph at the

effice during the previous week and up to h

HAMS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Capt Gray, will leave this port to morrow afternoon, at two

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific The New York WELLY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six centa Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

The steamship Europa, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., reached her dock at Jersey City about seven o'clock yesterday morning, bringing three days later news from Europe.

Money was in fair demand in London at the rates

quoted by the City of Baltimore. The market was steady on the 1st inst., and consols closed at 95% a 95%, both for money and account. The Bank of England lost £234,065 in specie during the week.

Cotton was in good steady demand at the rates last prevailing. Some circulars quote a partia advance in American descriptions of 1-16d. a id. per lb., with a good demand for the better qualities. Flour and breadstuffs were very dull and heavy in Liverpool. Sugar and coffee remained very firm in London, coffee being strengthened by in Holland.

The revenue of Great Britain had declined \$4,100,000 in the quarter ending the 3d of March, and the decrease during the financial year reaches \$12,000,000, which is accounted for by a falling off in the income tax.

The most important political announcemen by the Europa is that of the defeat of the Derby Ministry in the House of Commons, on the question of their new reform bill. After a very mated debate, extending over many nights, a division was had on the 31st ult., when the resolution of Lord John Russell, in opposition, was carried by a majority of thirty-nine, which num-ber included the vote of Lord Palmerston. There was an unusually full house on the occasion-six hundred and twenty-one members-(the entire numher is six hundred and fifty-four) being present After the division the House adjourned to the 4th instant, government declining to explain their intended course. It was said that Queen Victoria hesitated to accept the resignation of Lord Derby, ard was opposed to a dissolution of Parliament

Preparations were being made for the assem bling of the Peace Congress, but the place of meethad not been fixed-Austria objecting to Baden. Russia and Austria protested against the admission of Sardinia in the rank of a great Power of

By the arrival at this port of the schooner F. Taft, Captain Bunker, from Savanna-la-Mar, which port she left on the 27th ult., we learn that the insurrection among the negroes had been put down, A British steamer had arrived and landed 380 troops for the protection of the inhabitants and their property. The objectionable toll gates had not yet been rebuilt, but at a meeting of the magistrates, held on the 26th, it was decided to do so at an early day. The ringleaders in the late affair had not been arrested. The port was quite healthy.

Capt. Lindsey, of the schooner Maria, which ar rived at this port on the 16th inst., from Maranham, Brazil, reports that on the 19th of February, in latitude 16.20 north, and longitude 40.50 west, fell in with Portuguese brig Eblena, Capt. Wood, bound from Mauritius, Isle of France, to London. The brig was sugar laden, and in a sinking condition, having feet water in her hold. Capt. Lindsey took off Capt. Wood, the mate and eight men, and earried them into Maranham, for which port he

February. Sugar was arriving slowly from the provinces, and prices firmer. Hemp in demand for shipment to Great Britain. Exchange on London, 4s. 14d. for six months sight first class bills.

Our correspondence from Rio Janeiro, dated February 23, confirms the news of the amicable settlement of our difficulties with Paraguay, and states that the yellow fever had appeared at that port. A Mr. Blass, of Virginia, died the previous evening of On the 16th February the cars ran off the track and killed the inspector of the road and his companion. They were trying to drive the cars forty

NEW YORK HERALD. ready to report to the jury on Wednesday morning, tion at the Eighteenth precinct station house. The

result of the analysis has not yet been made public.

The proceeding of the Legislature yesterday are highly important to the citizens of New York The new City Charter was lost in the Senate for want of a constitutional vote. The vote stood fif-teen to thirteen. n the Assembly the Tax Lovy was taken up, and the Senate amendment, appro-priating \$225,000 for the Record Commissioners, was lost by a tie vote. A committee of conference was then appointed, but by an error of the telegraph we are left in the dark as to what recommendation they made in regard to the matter. They reported owever, in favor of paying the Lowber and other judgments, also Mayor Wood's expenses growing out of the police difficulties and the Joseph Walker case, and restoring to the bill the clause authorizing the Comptroller to contest all obviously fraudulent judgments. An animated discussion took place on the question of the removal of Quarantine, which terminated in the adoption of a proposition approprinting \$325,000 for that object.

In the Sickles case yesterday, Judge Crawford decided to admit evidence tending to show adulterous intercourse between Key and Mrs. Sickles, and thereupon the defence introduced a number of itnesses whose testimony upon this point was very clear and direct, as will be seen by our report At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yes-terday, Mr. Tallmadge sent in his resignation of the general superintendence of the force. It is rumored that Mr. Tallmadge will be appointed counsel to the Board.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday after. noon, but no business of an important nature was transacted. The committee to whom was referred the matter of the late judgment against the city re-ported that nine of the claims, even if they were just ones, should not be paid by the city, as they were county debts. After enumerating the claims in question, and giving the reasons why they should not be paid by the city, the committee closed their report with a resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to em. ploy counsel for the purpose of having these cases reopened and properly contested. The report was adopted, and the Board then adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum, the majority of the members being still at Albany, using their influence against any further invasion of the city's rights by the State Legislature. The Board of Councilmen transacted consider

able routine business last evening, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,100 bales, a considerable portion of which were sold in tranhaving produced no decided effect upon prices. Flour was rather easier for common grades of State and Western. while the higher qualities, with good to prime extras were unchanged. Southern flour was in good demand with rather more doing, while mixed brands were better with rather more doing, while mixed brands were better. Wheat was in better request, while prices were without charge of moment. Corn was heavy, white sales were mederate, including Jersey and Southern yellow at 87% a 88c., white at 82c. a 84% c., and Western mixed at 83% or Pork was more active and in good demand, with sales of new mess at \$17, and new prime at \$12 50, and a considerable sale of mess was reported, deliverable in May, seller's option, at \$17 25. Sugars were quite steady, with sales of about 1,000 bbds. and 360 ceroons St. Domingo on terms given in another column. Coffee was firm for Rio, but without sales of moment: 2,000 bars Maracai be were sold for expert at p. t , and 100 de. Laguayra at 12c. Freights were steady at Saturday's rates fo 500 bales of which were taken for Liverpool at 5-32d., and 1,100 bbls, rosin, part to fill up, at 1s, 4d, a 1s, 6d.

The War Question in Ma

The advices received by the Europa add but little to the information which we previously possessed on the subject of the proposed Congress. Doubts are even expressed that it will be held at all, as Austria is said to have insisted, as one of the conditions of her consent that Piedmont shall previously disarm. We do not attach any credit to this statement, seeing that it is opposed to all established precedents of arbitration. Austria can hardly expect that in a reference of this sort she can get Sardinia to assent to a proposition which would leave her entirely helpless should the Congress prove a failure. Were she even to make such a condition it is not likely that the other Powers would go into a conference with her on terms so degrading to

On the question of the locality in which the Congress is to hold its sittings be also some uncertainty. Austria is said to object to Baden, but has not as yet named any place that is more agreeable to her. This, however, is a matter of minor importance, and can, we suppose, be easily arranged.

Not so the objection raised by Austria and Russia to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress as one of the deliberative Powers. They contend that she shall only be allowed to assist on the same terms as the other Italian States-that is to say, to look on and express her sentiments when invited to do so, without the power of voting on the questions discussed. It is to be presumed that this stipulation will raise some difficulty at the outset; for after the position as a leading Power conceded to Sardinia by France and England on the Eastern question, they can hardly consent now to see her reduced to an inferior rank. That Russia, which has a pique against her arising out of that question, and that Austria, which has a present quarrel with her, should each be glad to and her pride by assigning to her the position of a small Italian State, we can readily understand. But that the two Powers who admitted her to equal rank and co-operation with them in a quarrel which was exclusively theirs, and who were glad to profit by such moral and material support as she could afford them, should consent to ber exclusion on a question in which she is so vitally interested, scarcely admits of explanation. The only motive which can be assigned for such apparent ingratitude on their part is that the action of the Congress is already predetermined, and that it is resolved to drive Austria into a corner on this question. By excluding Sardinia a greater appearance of moderation and impartiality will be given to the decisions that may be arrived at, and a heavier weight of responsibility cast upon Austria if she refuses to abide by them.

Were, however, France and England disposed to throw over Victor Emmanuel, it is not certain that they would be able to do so. Italy, enslaved though it be, still counts for something, and, with Sardinia to head another revolutionary movement, the abortive efforts of '48 might be gloriously redeemed. If, therefore, the leading Powers evince a disposition to treat the ques tions at issue in the spirit of the Congress of Vienna, it is not improbable that they may bereminded by the tocsin of another continental convulsion that there are other interests at stake than those of the European equilibrium. Italy has only been thus far patient from a reliance on the promises of Louis Napoleon. Should be fail to fulfil the expectations that he has created then she will see that her only hope is in her own efforte; and by pursuing a course independent of Professor Doremus has finished his analysis in him she will probably do more to insure her

effected by French ald. We do not however, believe that Napoleon will prove false to Piedmont on this question. His continued active preparations for war in the face of the pending Congress prove the conviction that he entertains that its ultimate arbitration will have to be referred to the sword.

The Paragua, Scattement-Effect of Mr. Buchanan's Policy in Utah and South We give elsewhe e to-day the letter of Judge

Bowlin to the President, announcing the pacido termination of his mission, and several other in teresting documents relating to the Paraguay expedition.

There seems to have been quite a contest in the display of official courtesies between all the parties concurring at the diplomatic Cougress, which met at the Paraguayan capital, every one striving to ou do the others in his professions of friendship and appreciation for the United States; and the pending difficulties between us and Para-gusy were arranged in the most amicable maner, with a rapidity that is perfectly astonishing when we compare it with the usual dilator, course of Spanish and Spanish-American diplo nacy. There is only one event in the history ecent international difficulties that can at all compare with it. That one is the settlement by Governor Garza of Tampico with Capt. Topete of the Spanish navy. The correspondence between these two officials equalled, if i did not exceed, in politeness the intercours between Judge Bowlin and President Lopez Capt. Topete announced to Gov. Garza that he had been sent to settle certain Spanish claims upon him, and with excrusiating politeness added that his instructions allowed him only twentyfour hours for negotiation. Gov. Garza wa equally polite, settled at once, and of his own accord ran up and saluted the Spanish flag. The same causes have produced the same effect

in Paraguay. Judge Bowlin might have exceed ed Chesterfield in politeness, but had not Pres dent Lopez been well persuaded that if he did not settle the American Commissioner had or ders to bring the guns of the navy at once to bear upon his fortifications, he would have returned that politeness with palayar, if not with contumely. As it is, peace and security for American interests and respect for the American flag have been secured in the waters of La Pla'a, for a generation at least. If we are hereafter only decently represented in the character of our Ministers in those regions, and do not send coun ty politicians whose schooling in public affairs has been a couple of sessions acquaintance with the lobby of Congress, we shall have no more necessity of sending out an expedition to the Atlantic coast of South America to vindicate our na tional honor and to secure our just rights. It will take many years to wear off the impression which the Paraguay expedition has made Some carping journals, who grieve on every

occasion that our government acts with an energy that should characterize it in all things, and who for months have been prating about the strength of the fortifications at Humaita, the valor of the Paraguayans, and the innocence of Lopez, finding all their prognostications falsified, now turn round and abuse Mr. Buchanan for the expense of the Paraguay expedition. He has spent millions, they say, to collect a few thousands. That is all that their pigmy understandings can see in the great results produced by Mr. Buchanan's bigh policy, in making the Paraguay expedition effective at once. In pursuing the course he did the President has not only saved millions to the private interests of our citizens, involved in every quarter of the globe, but he has saved the expenditure of millions in the vindication of our national honor to those who shall succeed him in the first magistracy of the American people. Utah and Paraguay-domestic dissensions and foreign insult-have been met and mastered by his determination and sagacity, without the shedding of a single drop of blood. And their results will be as permanent in their good effect upon our domestic and foreign relations as were the suppression of the whiskey rebellion and the Algiers expedition in the early days of the re-

WISE FLYING OFF AGAIN AT A TAN GENT.-In one of our Southern exchanges we find a long rattle-trap letter from Gov. Wise on the political issues of the day, the cream of which at the conclusion is summed up in the following paragraph:-

paragraph:—
The President bids high. To fillbusters he offers Cuba and the isthmus and North Mexico; to the West a Pamile Railroad; to the North protection to iron and coarse woolless; and to the great commercial centres the power of centralization by obvious uses and abuses of a bankrupt act to State banks. X-sterday Biddle was a monster, and to-day a few Wall street bankers can expand and coutract upon us more like a vice than he did; and what would they not do if they could force the poor provinces when they please into bankruptcy? I have written this right on, and you may do what you please with it. Yours truly,

"The President bids high." What for? The

"The President bids high." What for? The next Presidency is evidently suggested; but Governor Wise knows, or ought to know, that Mr. Buchanan has not entertained, and does not entertain, the remotest idea of making any bid whatever, in any quarter, for the succession. He is not a candidate for a re-election, does not intend to be, and has no Presidential favorite to provide for. The very fact that his recommen dations to Congress have not suited the Presidential managers of the party is proof conclusive that he has no favors to ask of them, and has not consulted them in reference to the policy of his administration. At this crisis we fear that this letter of Governor Wise will not contribute much to the cause of the democracy in Virginia His friends should keep him quiet till after the election.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER BILL KILLED. The charter bill for this city, which passed the Assembly in its most obnoxious form, a few days ago, came to a vote in the Senate yesterday, and was defeated. A powerful lobby from the city has been on hand for several days-including our Board of Aldermen endeavoring to influence the action of the Senate; and a number of amend ments, which almost changed the original features of the bill, were tacked on to it, with the expectation of securing its passage, but to no purpose. An attempt was made by Mr. Mather n the early part of the day, to prevent the bil from being reached, but it came up in the after noon, and was lost. We sincerely rejoice that this infamous attempt at usurpation has been thwarted.

BLACK REPUBLICAN ECONOMY .- The republi can party are making much ado about the fact that the tax this year, for the expenses of the State treasury, is one-eighth of a mill less than last year, while at the same time it is notorious that the present Legislature have made large appropriations, to meet which there are no possible resources. These appropriations already for exceed the revenues provided, and the result, of course, must be embarrassment and discredit This is a curious kind of economy, but it is the Fourteenth street poisoning case, and will be own liberties than she would ever hope to have I nothing more nor less than we anticipated.

THE NEWS PROM MEXICO-WHAT DOES IT IN-DICATE!—The interesting correspondence from Mexico which we publish elsewhere to day embraces two points of paramount interest, both to us and to that republic. These are, which party is going to succeed in the civil war that has so long raged there, and what will be the result of Mr. McLane's recognition of the Juarez govern-

In Miramon's failure to take Vera Cruz every one seems to perceive his proximate overthrow and in the siege of the capital by the constitu tional forces under Degollado the downfall of the Church party is supposed to be foreshadowed We do not see any reason to doubt the verisimilitude of these expectations, except that universal uncertainty that attends all Mexican affairs. What has seemed most likely to come to pass, and succeed there, has generally been that which failed, while the most desperate situation of any person or party has usually proved to be the eve of triumph. Thus Comonfort entered in September upon the Presidency by an almost unanimous vote, and in the suc January he was an exile. One week saw Zuloaga an impeached general officer, and the next beheld him at the head of the republic. Night found Chief Justice Juarez immured in a prison and morn proclaimed him as constitutional President. We might cite innumerable examples not forgetting that prestigiator Santa Anna who has proved more changes in Mexican affairs

than ever did Signor Blitz in legerdemai Notwithstanding Miramon's continued victo ries in the North and West of Mexico, no sooner did he turn his steps eastward than not a vestige of his conquests remained. Everywhere the constitutionalists rise up in mass, and proclaim their batred for the church rule and the old pampered army. They march upon and surround the capital, whence a thousand tongues implore Miramon for succor. He has just failed before Vera Cruz, and now finds the enemy posted so as to cut off his return to his despairing friends. Such is the condition of things at our last advices. Degollado hopes soon to take the capital, and Juarez bopes soon to return to it.

The recognition of the Juarez government by our Minister has been a godsend to them, though coming as it did immediately after the retreat of Miramon, they do not value it as they would have done ten days sooner. Filled as they now are with hopes of an early triumph, they have less disposition to treat for the arrangement of past reclamations, or to make concessions for future security; and under existing circumstances they can find abundant reasons for delay. What ever projects for negotiation Mr. McLane has, they must evidently now be deferred until President Juarez gets to the city of Mexico, or again finds himself in a tight place. We are glad that our Minister has recognized the constitutional government; for whether it negotiates a new treaty with us or not, his course is a marked approval of liberal principles, and gives to them, and to the government that proclaims them, a greater moral weight at home and abroad.

As to what Mr. McLane's projects for negotia tion are, one of our correspondents has given us some shrewd guesses. Mr. McLane said little; but whenever the map was produced his eye and finger invariably ran along the line of Northern Mexican States and down the river Yagui into the Gulf of California below Guaymas. When he did talk, however, he had little he did talk, however, he had little expectation of purchasing territory, but thought he might make a reciprocity treaty, like the one between us and Canada, and obtain the right of hauling American goods from Guaymas to Arizona. Our correspondents look at his chances of present success with a less hopeful eye; and we must agree with them. President Juarez, finding he has got from us all we can give him-which is the moral support of our official recognition-has no reason to hurry himself in the settlement of bygone and disagreeable questions.

PROSPERITY OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS .- In secordance with an occasional custom we on last evening despatched reporters to the principal theatres and other places of amusement, for the purpose of obtaining estimates of the attendance at the several houses. The result we give hereunto appended in a tabular form. The first column gives the capacity of the theatres, with their bighest receipts at their present prices, and the second the actual number of persons present at each place on last evening, and the amount of money taken at the doors, as nearly as the estimates can be made from the best data that could

be procured:—			
Whole No.	Highest	Actual	Rec'ps.
Theatres. seats.	recoupts		
Academy of Music 4 000			
	\$4,300	1,100	\$1,000
Metropolitan Theatre2,500	1,200	1,500	450
Niblo's Garden2,500	1,200	1,200	400
Wallack's Theatre2,000	7500	1.500	650
Laura Keene's Theatre 2.000	7504	2.000	750
Theatre Français1,000	600	600	450
Bowery Theatre3.000	600	3.000	600
Start Theatre2.000	500	1,000	350
Barnum's Museum2.000			
	400		720
Wood's Menstrels 1,500	375	1,100	275
Bryants' M nstrels1,000	250	800	200
Oth'r plac's of amusem't.3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Totals26,060	\$11,925	19,780	36,945
* Has taken \$000.		-	-

It should be remembered that the present week is one of the worst in the whole year for public amusements, as it is the end of Lent, when the Catholic portion of our population, as well as many others, are absorbed in the devotional exercises appropriate to the season. The attendance at the theatres last night was made up chiefly of strangers, and it shows well for a brisk business season.

VETO OF THE CANAL DRAFT INTEREST BILL-The bill to provide for the payment of interest on drafts of the Canal Commissioners, which Governor Morgan vetoed, but which the Assembly subsequently passed over his veto, by a large majority vote, came up in the Senate yesterday, and taxpayers will be glad to see that the veto of the Governor is sustained. This bill is wrong in principle and mischievous in its tendency. The practice of making drafts on the treasury, upon which interest must be paid, when there is no money on hand, is one that should not be encouraged. It can eventuate in nothing but discredit, and perhaps bankruptcy; besides, it has an immoral influence on politics and politicians

A VERY SIMPLE EXPLANATION.—The Richmone Whig is astonished to learn that, on the 13th of April, the very day on which it was reported Hon. John Letcher was "suffering an attack of neuralgia in the head," and was "under medical attendance" in Washington, he dined in that city with Mr. Douglas and a party of friends We think, however, that a regular political fami ly diener in Washington, after a month's exhaust ing campaigning in Virginia on the stump, is calculated to precipitate a headache. Thus, instead of dining with Mr. Douglas and friends, or with any other perty on the 13th, Mr. Letcher should not have dined at all. Stump speakers, like race horses, should be restricted in their "feed."

THE JAPAN COMMISSIONERS IN NEW YORK-The Commission which has been appointed by the Emperor of Japan to exchange ratifications of the new treaty with the United States is already en route for this country. Lieutenant A. W. Habersham, of the navy of the United States, has been detached from the Powhatan steamer, and will act as the escort to the Japanese mission-Lieutenant Habersham is one of the most meritorious of our naval officers, and is known to the literary world by his clever work upon Japan, published under the title of "My Last Cruise." The Commission will proceed in one of our national ships to Panama, and thence by the usual way to New York. Lieutenant Habers will probably land the Japanese on the Battery before the middle of the month of June next. The arrival of this unique diplomatic corps

will create an immense excitement among our mercurial population. It will be especially in teresting from the fact that although the practice of interchanging compliments between indepen dent nations by means of envoys had its origin among the Oriental nations, where it was done with the greatest solemnity, pomp and dignity, yet there have been but few such communi cations between the Eastern sovereigns and their European cousins, whom they hold to be impertinent and obtrusive barbarians, and altogether interlopers among the elect of the earth, in which category they place themselves. In London great crowds have followed some rajah of India, whose visit has been almost a compulsory one, and the Persian mission to Paris was more than a nine days' wonder in a city where there are all sorts of curious and unique things turn ing up every day and at every step one takes The Japanese, however, send some of their head men to us on a mission of peace, amity, good will, to extend the market for their man tures, and to open a new field for our commerce They will come with a grand suite, and with all the entourage that Oriental usage throws around the immediate representatives of the royal per son. In the East they adhere with remerkable tenacity to all the old forms, customs and fuse and feathers of diplomacy, and this will be reproduced in our midst. The sight of the new commission will be the greatest attraction of the day, and when it arrives the Battery will present a scene which will be worth a day's walk to

DEFEAT AND PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.—The Derby administration have been beaten on Lord John Russell's amend ment to the government Reform bill by a majority of 39 in a house of 621 members. The unusually large number of votes registered shows the importance attached on the side of both go vernment and opposition to the principle embodled in the amendment. Judging from this test. it would seem as if there was no other option left the administration than to resign, although, from the extraordinary efforts at compromise apparent in this bill, we should not be at all surprised if Mr. Disraeli were to announce that the government withdrew it with a view to some more libe ral concessions. The tenacity of his party to their places is so great that it requires some more than even a defeat of this kind to drive them from power.

Supposing, however, that the Derbyites sho signs of grace, and resign their offices, we are not quite sure that a strong working government can be formed from the opposition Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell are both bidding for the premiership and neither may be willing to concede his claims The exigencies of the war crisis would indicate Lord Palmerston, those of the reform agitation Lord John Russell, as the fitting man. Lord Palmerston's relations with Louis Napoleon, however, are equivocal, and the English people may not choose to see the management of the Italian question entrusted to his hands. All circumstances considered, we are of opinion that Lord John Russell has the best chance of the post. He is understood to have a new reform bill ready hatched, which forms a fair comprowho are not as yet prepared to accept the extreme provisions of the latter, Lord John Russell will probably be a large class of liberals awaits the action of our government. It contains precisely the provisions we required and had agreed to, with one alteration, and that not an important mise between the Derby bill and Mr. Bright's Russell will probably be called in to give it the coup de grace.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS HERE AND ELSE WHERE.—There is a good deal of excitement in Boston at present about their new Post Office: which in all probability did not cost over two hundred thousand dollars. About twice that sum has been appropriated for a Post Office in this city, in lieu of the miserable ancient structure in Nasau street now devoted to postal purposes, and the cormorants have been after the money with their accustomed voracity. Some wanted to locate the new Post Office up town, and others in a building on Broadway, not half large enough tor such a purpose. While we are squabbling about sites, and hunting after the spoils, they are effecting some practical results in another quarter of the world. We received by the steamer yesterday, from Europe, a design for a new Post Office to be erected in Melbourne, Australia, which exceeds in architectural beauty any public structure in this country. Melbourne, it must be remembered, is a young and only growing city, scarcely out of her teens. The begin ping of Australian prosperity is an event of more recent occurrence than the development of California. We might take example, with advantage, in this great and wealthy metropolis, from the public spirit and refined taste of the citizens of

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE—RESIGNATION OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT .- At a meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. F. A. Tallmadge, who since the organization of the commission has held the office of General Superintendent of the Police Department, resigned that position, because he had be come tired of acting as a mere clerk in an office generally supposed to invest him with some power as well as responsibility. The Commisdoners made a great hue and cry about their fairness in appointing Mr. Tallmadge-a political opponent to the position; but from the date of his appointment they have gradually deprived him of power, until at length he found himsel required to be a mere subordinate, to serve as a channel for the Commissioners to direct the smallest details of his office. One member of the Board actually claimed and exercised the privilege of detailing all the men, until at lest the interference with his duties went so far that Mr. Tallmadge became disgusted with the whole affair, and was obliged, from self-respect, to resign his office. Mr. Tallmadge and the public have now identical opinions in regard to the Metro politan Police arrangement.

FIZZLED OUT .- The Cuban revolution to flamingly announced to the world last week by the Althoster organ of this city.

NEW PHASE IN THE SICKLES CASE. - In this case the Court rendered yesterday morning a most important decision, under which the defence is allowed to put in all the evidence going to prove the alleged provocation—the adulterous co tion between Mr. Key and the wife of Mr. Sickles. This decision created the greatest excitement at Washington, and will undoubtedly make a deep sensation throughout the country. So far as the common law of homicide is concerned it establishes a precedent which has frequently been raised, but which has never before been distinctly defined. The prosecution will now endeavor to break down the defeudant's witnesses, either by cross-examination or by rebutting testimony, and the government attorney will probably take the ground that cognate with the testimony to be offered as to the adultery he can enter into an examination of the previous acts of all the parties, or at least of such of them as would seem to bear irectly or indirectly upon the marital relations endant. The defence would then retaliate by blackening the previous character of Mr. Key-previous, we mean, to the special act which it is claimed provoked Mr. Sickles to kill him.

Such a line of procedure would be especially objectionable in several points of view. In the first place it would prolong the trial to an un-conscionable length: as it is, two weeks mere time may be required to finish it; and in the second place, it is difficult to see how the relations of the parties years ago, or their acts, disconnected from the particular event which the jury is now examining, has any bearing on the case. Unless the lawyers muddle everything together, the course of both sides—prosecution and de-fence—seems plain enough, and we trust that the Court will not permit any departure, however slight, from the strict rules of law and evidence

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE REGISTRY LAW. When the republican party was coquetting with the Americans, previous to the last election, one of the bargains struck between them was that the former party should pass a registry law. It was expected, no doubt, that such a law would be provided as would accord with the American policy relative to the votes of foreign born citizens. Instead of keeping faith with the contracting party, however, the republicaus have passed a bill which satisfies nobody, not even their own friends, and certainly cannot be satisfactory to the Americans. It is pretty clear that the majority never intended to pass a proper registry law. An attempt was made at an early period of the session to amend the constitution so as to insert the provision that "hereafter no person shall be permitted to exercise the elective franchise who shall not be duly registered as a voter, pursuant to laws to be passed for that purpose," but a two-thirds vote could not be had on the resolution in the Senate, and the effort failed. We said from the beginning that the republicans would never give such a registry law as the public require to protect the ballot boxes from fraud.

How CHEAP LEGISLATION MAY BE HAD .-Abolish the per diem allowance of the members of the Legislature, and the lobby, through its patriotic devotion to the interests of the State, will pay them for their time and services while turing laws for the State

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

Despatches from Our Minister in Mexico-His Opinion of the State of Affairs There_Plat Treaty with Nicaragua, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, April 18, 1859.

The State Department received despatches to day from our Minister in Mexico. He writes encouragingly of the Juarez government, and says that out of twenty one States only three profess allegiance to the Miramon government, and he considers the government of Juana firmly established. The liberal government have surrounded the city of Mexico, and the prospect is that it must soon surrender. He says he has been kindly re-ceived, and the government entirely approves of his

Senor Mata, the Mexican Minister, is expected here in a

The treaty between our government and Nicaragua has to have this alteration expunded, has not yet been deter-mined. The English trenty contains the same provisions

as the one sent to us.

Lord Napier left this evening for Annapolis, and wi sail for England to morrow.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATED

Washington, April 18, 1859.

Judging from certain indications, the news from Nicarogua is not of such a character as will alter the alleged policy of the administration concerning that republic. Much interest is manifested in diplomatic quarters in regard to the subject.

in the steamer of the 5th of May.

The State Department is in receipt of voluminous des-

catches from Commissioner Bowlin, concerning Paraguay The Winnebago delegation of Indians yesterday buried,

with impressive ceremonies, their prophet and orator, the most prominent man in the tribe.

It is supposed that the Sickles trial will extend to the 1st

of May. Lord Napler has returned to Washington.

The Steamship Fulton off Cape Race.

Sr. Jouns, N. F., April 18, 1859. A sidewheel steamship, with three masts and two amoke stacks, passed Cupe Race at ten A. M. on Sunday, It was undoubtedly the United States mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Havre and Southampion 6th inst., and which will be due at New York on Thursday

scamers of Cape Race will go into effect early in May, after which it is confidently anticipated that the news will be proceed from a large majority of vessels passing that The Europa's News at New Orlean

New Orthans, April 18, 18f & The foreign advices per steamship Europa at New Fork

were received by the Associated Press, over the Sea spard line, at 8:30 A. M. to-day. The bulk of the news wan received by the National line, and over a column of fereignews is published in the evening editions of the Assaciate

News from Trinkind.

Balamora, April 33, 1859.

By an arrival here we have advices from Prinidad a March 23. Brig Porter, from Trimidad for New York, was totally lost on the Bacus on the 2d ult. Mr. Morsah, United States Consul to Trinidad, died on the Mat.

Overland Express to the Gold Regions. LEAVERWORTH, K. T., Agril 18, 1859.

The first overland express left this city to-day for Desver City with the mail. Its departure was witnessed by a large concourse of people. Two coaches of this line will leave here daily hereafter. Some small parcels of gold dust were received here. Governor Medary leaves to day for Chie. for Ohio.

The Ice Bridge at Quebec.

MONTHUAL, April 18, 1859.

The loc bridge still holds at Quebec, but is expected to give way in a day or two. No. vessels are reported be low yet. Weather mild and clear.

Movements of Sir Francis Hineks.

Ser Francis Hincks, Governor General of Barbade arrived here this marning. Proparations are being made for a grand demonstration in his honor in the county of Oxford, his old constituency.